LATER FROM EUROPE.

THE "PERUVIAN" OFF FATHER POINT.

WAR! WAR! WAR

PRUSSIAN TROOPS ENTER HOLSTEIN.

THE WAR VIRTUALLY COMMENCED

AUSTRIANS CONCENTRAT-INC AT ALTONA.

A COLLISION HOURLY EXPECTED.

THE LATEST COMMERCIAL NEWS

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FATHER POINT, June 18.-The steamship Feruvian, from Liverpool on the 7th, via Londonderry on the 8th instant, has passed this point. The steamships Virginia, Bavaria, and Java

The Prussian troops entered Holstein on the 7th. The Austrians were concentrating at Altona, where a collision is expected. These movements are regarded as a virtual commencement of the war.

In the House of Commons the opposition had attempted a surprise on the Government, by moving a postponement of the Franchise clause in the Reform bill, but were defeated by a maority of 21 for the Government. Walpole's amendment was also rejected, the Government majority being 14.

Commercial Intelligence. LIVERPOOL, June 8.—Cotton—The sales of the week amounted to 71,000 bales. The market opened buoyant with an advance, which was lost, and closed at a dec ine of @jd on the week. Sales to specu ators \$500 bales, and to exporters \$500 bales. Orieans middling was quoted at 183d. The sales on Frida, amounted to 15,000 bales, the market closing buoyant, with an advance of [@]d, caused by advices

broyant, with an advance of pages according to the steady.

Br. adstuffs are firm. Provisions quiet but steady.

London, July 8.—Courols closed at 86@88½ for money. United States five-twentres, 64@64½; Illinois Central, 75@75½; Eric Rai road, 40@41. The ballion in the Bank has increased £1,400,000 during the

LONDONDERRY, June 8 -Arrived from Mobile, American Eagle, at Havre; George V and Jane Birhop, at Liverpool Arrived from Philadelphia, Magnetenne at Flushing, Arrived from Savannah, New Or cans, Electe de la Mer, at Havre; tearibaldi, G. Mosby, and Galeoa, at Liverpool. Arrived from Galvestov, Leu-ita and St. Marie, at Liverpool, Arrived from Apalachicola, Helen P. Cooper, at

The Great War Crisis, and Hopes and Fears of the Peoples-Italy on the March, and in Faceofthe Quadrilateral in Force-Financial Condition of Austria, Prussia, and Italy-Napoleon's Desperate Alternative after the Congress Failure, Etc.

THE WAR CRISIS.

PORWARD, MARCH. From the Dublin Evening Mail, June 6. The Italian army seems to be still advancing

Four days ago it rested on the Ogilo, but it has crossed that river, as also the river Mella, and is now en echelon on the Chiesa. Gialdini, with the 4th Army Corps in Bologna. is in front of that part of Venetia swinch is outside of and to the right of the Quadrilateral. The 3a Corps, under Della Rocca, is extended

midway between Bologna and Piacenza, which is the beadquarters of the army. Cucchierr's Corps is in its former position, and the lst Corps, uncer Giovanni Durando, is extended, from Lodi Brescia General Cevale, with his Divi-sion, occupies the latter Lalo, Lenarto, Menechiaro

and Bergamo are occupied by brigades.
The divisions of the Neapolitan General Planelli and the Garibaldian General Sirtori are distributed in the centre at Crema, Soregina, Orzinova, and

A division is also posted at Pizzighettone Casale Pusterienzo, Condogno, St. Angelo, and Proghetto, so as to form a junction between Lodi and Pizzignet-

tone.

Thus the advanced guard of the army is facing the Quadrilateral between Verona and Mantua, while the rearguard for the present rests on the Adda and the Po. By this arrangement the post of honor and of danger seems to be reserved for the 1st Corps, under Durando, an old and tried soldier, who longer with great skill and bravery in the two previous italian campaigns, and detended Vicenza against Ragetsky with great obstinacy, though with a greatly

CAN ITALY GET INTO VENETIA ?-THE DIFFICULTIES

Paris, June 1—(Correpondence of the London Times).—Some French papers have expressed an opinion that an Italian army may, with a fair chance of success, attempt the conquest of the Austro-Venetian provinces. There are however, great dif-ficulties to be overcome by au Italian invading army. The Minco must first be crossed. That river is forty miles long, from Lake Garda, whonce it derives its source, to tovernole, where it mile into the Po, and it is throughout sufficiently coep to present a serious obstacle to an invading aimy. An army attempting to cross the Mincio would find itself between two formidable fortresses, Mantua on its right and Petelera on its left. These two fortresses are not more than twenty miles distant from each

Peschiera, situated north-northwest of Mantua Peachiera, situated north-northwest of Mantia, and little more taan a mile from Verona, rests on Lake Garda, of which it occupies the southern extremify at the source of the Mincio. The population is not more than 3000, and the fortifications are not extensive, but there is a vest intrenched campelose to the town, capable of accommodating 15,000 treess. It would be impossible to attack Paschiera troops. It would be impossible to attack Peschiera with any chance of success on the side of Lake (sarda. Any vessels attempting to approach would be destroyed by the gaus of the fort, and the Austrians are, moreover, masters of Lake Garda. A rarrow paved road, defended by two teles du-pont, serves as a communication between the intrenched camp and the town. It he camp command's Peschiera and the entire plain around it, and would render the town untenable were it captured. It has been compared to the bastoon Malaxoff at Sebastoon! Peschiera is the weakest of the four fortresses which constitute the Quadrilaterial.

Mantaca is situated on an island to the southeast of Peschiera. It contains a population of thirty thousand, and a parrison of forly thousand. It is connected with the land by five paved roads, defended by three tiers of guns. It can only be captured by a regular siege. A besiesing army would be incessorite exposed to the attacks of the Austrian army. troops. It would be impossible to attack Peschiera

regular siege. A besieging army would be incessantly exposed to the attacks of the Austrian army. Vanquished, it would be destroyed; victorious, the enemy might retreat to Verona, Peschiera, or Legrand.

Suppose an invading army in possession of Pos-chiera and Mantus, it would have the the of the

THIRD EDITION Addise to lorce. At the north is Verons, the key of the Frieul and the Tyrol. Verons is a city of sixty thousand inhabitants, and is divided into two parts by the adise, and is trongly fortified, Porto Leg-nano is twenty-five miles southeast of Verona. It centains only nine thousand in abitants, but its for-tifications are more extensive than the town. Two detected forts, a triple walf, with bastions, and two tele-du pont, presented a tormidable defense. The atproaches to the town may be combletely flooded by the waters of the Adisc. Verona is placed in communication with Legmano by a road protected by a line of batteries. The parrison of Legmano may send a remiorcoment to Mantua and to Vicenza by means of a double tele-du pont.

THE 'SINEWS" OF WAR. Recent returns show that the three great powers Recent returns show that the three great nowers more directly in conflict for war in Europe possess the (money) "sinews" of the strurgle in the following proportions:—The budget of Austria for 1866 presents a total of extranses of 531 273,831 florins, and of receipts, 491,134,733 florins—deficit 40 189 146 flories; of Prussia for 1865, expenses 150 599 164 thalers; receipts, 150 714,031—surp us. 114 807; of Italy, also for 1865, expenses, 873 635 600 francs; receipts, 659 438,563 france—deficit, 204,197 967 francs. In the Austrian budget the army and havy were put down for 96,538,981 florins; in the Prussian for 42 26 949 francs; in the Italian for 240,000,000 francs.

WHAT NAPOLEON MAY PROPOSE AFTER THE CON-GRESS PAILURE. Paris (June 3) Correspondence of London Advertiser, Should all nerotiations fail in the Italo-German case, it is supposed that the Emperor Napoleon will mankly propose an alliance with England. He will advicate his claims on England's refusal to submit the then exasting sufferences of 1863 to a congress, by which she had been instrumental in throwing Europe into chaotic disorder, which kings and poor pies are respectively engeavoring to turn to their profit.

The plans which he is supposed to be inclined to submit to England involve changes of surprising magnitude. He will first propose the cession of the Channe Islands to France. Guernisey, Al-derney, and Stark are of no value to England. As tribusaries to England, however, their proximity to the French coast makes them an eyesore on the map of Europe. Next he would propose the cession of Gibraliar to Spain, which would cost England but httle, the rock having lost all value as a strategical position since the invention of steam, Gibraliar is to England only what Aigeria is to France. It enables England to keep up sx sidditional regiments—to keep up a large standing army without vexing the people's eyes by a loud display of red-coats at home. In exchange for these concessions he would give Egypt over to England—M. Lesseps and all. The Tutks would be driven from their European encampment, which they have held for control for or the courter and place would be some four or five centuries, and place would be found easily for them elsewhere. Stampoul and its vicinage would be made over to Austria in an adjustment by which the Emperor would hope to make an equilibrium; or it would be given over to the king of the Belgians, for the transmutation of Begum into a Franch province, is also within the Emperor would hope and the second province. g um into a French province, is also within the Em peror's plans. But in deference to Engiand and to Lord 1 almerston's deathled injunction, never to allow Antwerp to fall into the hands of France, the key of the Scheidt would be confided, with some other concessions, to the king of Holland. The Emperor wants England to combine with hin to create a rampant against Russia, to drive the Calqueks. a rampart against Russia, to drive the Calmucks back into the howling wilderness of their Siberian steppes. Should England reject these proposals, the Emperor would throw himself into the arms of

All chimerical as this scheme may appear, it is not to re rejected altogether as undeserving of credit, for in these days nothing 's imposs-ble—especially is nothing impossible with Napoleon III.

PINANCIAL RUIN OF THE PEOPLE IN PROSPECT. From the London Times, June 6. * * * The Prussian people, however, appear to be as much against the war as ever. We yesterday published the address of the Berlin Central Conser-vative Liection Committee, which is the programme of the party for the coming elections. A short time since, it will be remembered, the Government dissolved the Legislature, which had so much opposed them, believing that in the excitement caused by impending war, the people would raily round the throne, even though Count Bismark stood beside it. According to the most trustworthy accounts, these expectations have not less the seconds. thy accounts, these expectations have not been . From every part of the country, except there are protests against the war. The great mercantile and manuacturing towns espe-cially have denounced the Ministerial policy, Which they look upon as unnamed toward brother (ser-mans, and cangerous to the monarchy and the com-mon country. In addition to this political opposition there is another, perhaps stronger, which arises from the ha dships inflicted on all classes by the conscription. A militia will fight willingly to resone the country from actual danger, but it will be always opposed to political and king-made wars. The Prussians have of late years made great advances an industry and magniful weath; the young vances in industry and ma erial wealth; the young men who swell the ranks of the army have been cetter employed, and discontent has in some districts almost taken the form of resistance. This discontion of his subjects has bad so great an effect on th mind of the King that even the word "a dicadon" has been sometimes whispered. But it must not be concluded that because this has been the temper of the people they will patiently submit to Austria All experience proves that the first blows in a strik between nations rouse a war spirit which soon over comes the previous discontent or indifference. The presence of Hungarians and Croats on Prassian so: will probably change the whole force of the nationa politics, and do more for the conservative party than all their electioneering tactics. The people have sympathized with the Austrian policy, but they do ot the less hate and dread the Austrian armies The King of Prussia is now about to set out for head-quarters, and it may be that in a few days he will have under his command an enthusiastic as well as

brave and efficient army.

In the meantime the beligerent powers are be ginning to teel some of the worst evils of war before the sword is draws. An imperial rescript has been published, imposing a loan of twelve millions of florins on Venetia. The unhappy inhabitants of the province are ordered to contribute their share to meet "the extraordinary financial wants of the State." "In order that the loan way be more easily revised the communes are anticorized to dispose of raised, the communes are authorized to dispose or to pledge their movable and real properties to raise loane, and to add sur taxes upon direct charges without further authority." This is only a sample of what is going on everywhere. It is possible to doubt that this will be a brilliant war, or a successtel war, or a bloody war, but it is most certain to b beyond all precedent a costly war. If the wealth of nations has increased, the expense of armaments has increased in a still greater ratio, and the beligerent States must purchase mintary glory at the cost o

Prince Napoleon and Italy. The Gazetta di Bergamo mentions that Prince Napoleon, on visiting Bergamo, last win'er, was so much struck with the beauty of the city that the Mayor had a picture of it painted, which he has just presented to his Imperial Highness. In acknowledgment of the gift, Prince Napoleon sent the following latter:—

PAALAIS ROYAL, IPRIS. May 18, 1866.—Sir:—Uoon recently returning to Paris after a second visit to Italy, I received your letter of the 16th of April and he picture you have need good enough to send me in the name of the city of Bergamo. I car you to present me thanks to your relow-citzens and to tell them how much I have been moved by their courteous souvenir. I need not express my sen ments of sympathy for Italy, or for the city of Bergamo. So pariotic and so fail buil; the circumstances under which Italy is placed are most grave; her inture is in question, I most arient y hope that success may grown her efforts and I know that she can rely on the courage of all. Her cause is so just that she cannot but issue victorious from the crisis which threatens her. I am etc.

N. POLEON (JEROME).

To the Senator Camozza Vertova, Mayor of the city of Bergamo. PAALAIS ROYAL, [PRIS. May 18, 1866.—Sir:-Upor

The Gazetta di Bergamo says it gives the sbove letter with pleasure, behaving that it expresses sentiments that are of interest in connection with the present position condition of Italy.

THE MONEY PANIC.

HISTOLY OF THE PANICS OF THE CENTURY. The following account of the several panies that have occurred within the present century Including that just witnessed, is from a circular of Messis. Travers, or Lon-

witnessed, is from a circular of messio. Travels, or conon:

The number of we'l-defined and purely monetary
panies that have been witnessed in the present century
has been including that of the past week five. In the
early part of the century there were sumerous others—
indeed, they were then of rasid occurrence but thise,
up to 1815, were all connected with the varying fortunes
of war. It was in 1836 that the first purely ascendative
panic took place. In the preceding year Consols had
steadily advanced from 84% to 9836, and this upward
movement had been accompanied by a farore for he
establishment of joint stock companies of all descriptions.

Mines in Nexice and other parts of flouth America were chiefly in favor; but when the mania was at its height there was scarcely a conceivable branch of occupation, trost pears manery in the Facilic lywa to

the washing of lines and an equitable system of nawn-broking at home, that was not organized in a prospectus or that failed to command a premium. Bank directors were in the vortex and in some of the most indicrous conserns the names of leading merchant-figured. The proposed capital of each company was, however, in those days, much more modest than now, the usual range being from 450,000 to 200,000, instead of from half a million to five millions, with power of increase. It is a present A fleagth a rapid drain of builton set in the finds precipitately went down, and Consols in 1882 touched 73%.

Integral ruin ensued, a run upon the banks too

range being irom 480 000 to 270,000, instead of irom half a million to the millions. "with power of increase." Is a present. At length a rapid drain of bullion set in, the finish precipitately went down, and Comosis in 1822 touched 13%.

Iniversal ruin ensued, a run upon the banks too place, and Lombard street and Bartano omew Jane presented a scene not unlike that of 'riday last. In this energement the ruin of the pressure put upon the dovernment for aid was so great that it was reas oved to anthorize an advance not exceeding three millions sterling. Other and was so great that it was reas oved to anthorize an advance not exceeding three millions sterling. Other and the property of the commissioners were a polumed to early owns, and could be the commissioners were a polumed to early owns, and could ensue was a most immediately reaswakened. The applications for assistance proved to be much fewer than had been expected and in many places the Commissioners had almost a sinceure.

The next panie occurred in 1837; but this was of a more resurred character and was not attended with any violent face antions in the lands or in the rates of discount. It arose from an engerness to make coans to the various viates of the American Union and from a system of 'open credits' to the merchants of New York, New Orleans etc. The chief London houses, by whom these occurs had been granted, were, in the first danger, assisted to an extraordinary extend by the Bank of England; but it was ultimately found impossibility of the commission of the property of the street of the street of the property of the street of the

Notes in D scount. Price of Reserve, per Cent. Consols. 21 176,746 8 7852 730 830 10 Bank Bullion. 1847. £8.4: 8 750 1857. 6 484 996 1866. T2,523.805

THE ROYAL SCANDAL IN ENGLAND

Continuation of the Trial of Mrs. Ryves' Case Before the Lord Chirf Justice, INTERESTING DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE.

Ryves and Ryves vs. the Attorney-General.—The hearing of this petition by Mrs Ryves and her son under the Legitimacy Deciaration Act was resumed Mr. J. Walter Smith and Mr. D. M. Thomas ap-

the Sobeiter-General, the Qu en's Advocate. Mr Hannen, and Mr. E. Bourke for the Attorney-General.

The whole of the day was occupied in proving

some of the documentary evidence produced in support of the peutioner's case. The first witnesses called were Mr. H. N. Capel, the solicitor of the petitioners, and one of his clerks, who produced a number of certificates of births, deaths, and marriages, and extracts from registers, of which the following were the most material:—Extracts from registers of the diocese of Oxford and of the Univer-sity of Oxford, and from parochial registers, showing that Dr. James Wilmot was bapilzed on the 1st of April, 1726; that he was ordained a priest on the 21st of December, 1752; that he was a Fellow of Trinity College. Oxford; that he took his D. D. deoree in July, 1760; and that he died at the rectory of Barton on the Heath in 1807. Certificates of the baptism of his brother, Robert Wilmot, and of Robert Wilmot's marriage at St. James', Westmicator, en the 12th of April, 1764 and of his burial at Gates-heed on the 11th of August, 1812. He was described in the certificates as a house painter. Certificates of the papt sm of a sister of Dr Wilmot, named Olive, on the 29th of April, 1728 and of her marriage to William Pain on the 14th of July, 1754, and of the bat itsm of her daughter. Olive Pain, on the 11th of May, 1759. An extract from an entry in the parish register of St Nicholas, Warwick, was also produced or the baptism of Onve, daughter of Robert and Anna Maria Wilmot, on the 15th of April, 1772. This referred, as the petitioners alleged, to the rethis retrifed as the perintoners alleged, to the re-baptism of Mrs. Serras, which was commanded by George III., in order to conceat the secret of her birta. The bur at of Mrs. Serres at 8t James', Westminster, on the 3d of December, 1894, was also proved, her description being Olive Comberland, late of Frinity square. Formal proof was also given of the death of the first Earl of Chattam on the 11th of Mrs. 1775 and of the late Duke of Kentland of May, 1778, and or the late Duke of Kent on the 23d or January. 1820; of the creation of the Earldon of Brook in 1746, and of Warwick in 1759; of the death of the eighth Lord Brook and the first Earl Brook and Earl Warwick in July, 1773 and of the second Earl Warwick in May, 1816; of the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Ryyes in 1892 and of the banding of Mr. and Mrs. Ryves in 1822, and of the baptism of

their son in 1540; and of the barial of Mr. Serres at Paddington in January 1826

An article in the Biographic Universelle was ton-dered by Mr. W. Smith for the purpose of proving the biography of Domenic Serres, the father of the busband of Mrs. Serres, but their lordships declined to recent them. to receive it, and the At'orney-General said he had no objection to admit that Domenic Serres was a persen who attained some celebrity, and was one of the original members of the Royal Academy The Rev Mr. Haddon the present rector of Bar-ton-on-the-Heath, and formerly Fe low of Trinty College, Oxford, produced registers of highly mar-riages, and buria's between 1755 and 1819, which contained a number of entries in the undoubled handwriting of Dr. Wilmot. One of them was an entry of a marriage on the lat of september, 1701, between John Phomas Serres, of St. darylebone, bachelor, and Olivia Wilmot, of Barton-on-thebachelor, and Olivia Wilmot, of Barton-on-the-Heath spinster, the witnesses being Margaret Davies and Thomas Wilmot. In answer to the Attor-ncy-Gene-al, the Rev Mr. Haddon said that Barton was a college living, and Dr. Wilmot was presented to it in 1781, and contoured rector until his death in 1807. He produced the statu es of the college, which contained a prohibition against the mar-riage of the Fellows, and some questions were put to him as to the practice of the College and of the University, for the purpose of showing the improbability of the marriage of Dr Wilmot while he held a fellows up; but they were objected while he held a fe lows ip; but they were objected to and not pressed, and the Lord Chief Justice reto and not press d, and the Lord Chief Justice remarked that some matters were so no origins as haroly to require proof. An officer from the record office then produced a number of Treasury warrants. Be ned by George 11f. from October, 1794, to April 1785; but he said the series was incomplete and that before they were delivered to the record office, they were kept in the vaules of Somerset House. To various documents referred to by Mr. V. Smith in his onening speech were then produced by Mr. I ourdition, a solic tor, and it was admitted that they had formerly belonged to Mrs. Serros. Some 1 ortraits of Mrs. Serres were tendered for the purpose of showing her bikeness to be shown for the purpose of showing her bikeness to be shown to the jury.

be evidence of esitimacy, and refused to allow them to be shown to the jury

Evidence of handwriting was then given to make the documents produced by Mr. Bourdil on admissible, and Mr. Netherclift, the expert was examined as to those written or sisned by Dr. Wilmot. He stafe, that in his opinion they were in the handwriting of Dr. Wilmot; but on sense questioned as to the grounds upon which he had formed that concursion it appeared that it was by comparing them with tracings of Dr. Wilmot's handwriting, which had been siven to him by Mr. Ca. et. and which he assumed to be genuine, and the Lord Chief Justice

told him that if he had no better foundation for his evidence he ought not to have given it so constively. Mr. Netherchit then compared the documents in quistion with the registers of Barton-on-the-Heath, and some signatures of Dr. Wilmot in the beoks of the University, and adhered to his opinion that they were genuine. He admitted, however, upon being pressed by the Court, that the documents in question were in a bold, free handwriting, while the handwriting admitted to be genuine was cramped at differences, but he said the difference was not greater than might be noticed in the writing of the same person at offerent times in many instances. Some other differences in the nandwriting were called to his attention by the Court, such as the separation between each letter in the admitted documents, while all the letters were joined together in ments, while all the letters were joined together in the documents in question, but he adhered to his opinion to at they were a l genuine.

opinion to at they were all genuine.

The documents purporting to be written or signed by Dr. Wilmot were then read. Some of them have been already published in our report of Mr. W. Smith's opening address. The following are the most remarkable of the others:—

I solemnly certify that I privately was married to the Princess of Poland, the sister of the King of Poland. But an unhappy family difference induced us to keep Our Union Seciet. One Dear child bess'a myself, who Married The Duke of Cumberland March 4th, 1767, and died in the Prime of Life of a boken heart December 5th, 1774, in France.

Janry 1st, 1786.

There were two other certificates to the same effect, and the fourth was in the following terms:—

and the fourth was in the following terms:—
I seemming certify that I married the Process of
Potand, and had legitimate issue Oive, my dear
daughter, married starch 4, 1767, to Henry F., Duke or Cumberland, brother of his Majesty George Lie Third who have issue Olive my supposed niece, born at Warwick, April 3, 1772. J Wilmon

ROBERT WILMOT. G. R. CHATHAM.

Then followed certificates of the marriage of the Duke of Cumber and to O'ive Wilmot, attested ov Lord Archer, Lord Brook, Lord Coatham, and Mr. Danving. One of them also bore the signa ura

I hereby certify that I married Henry Frederick Duke of Cumberland, to Olive Whine, March 4 1767, and that such marriage was legally solemnized ecording to the rites and ceremonies of the Church

Olive, the daughter of Henry Frederick, Duke of Cumberland, and Olive, his lawful write, born April 3, 1772, at Warwick, J. DUNNING.

DUNNING, CHATHAM. ROBT. WILMOT.
The ioliowing document also reterred to the mar-MAY 23, 1775 -As a testimony that my daughter was not at all unworthy or her royal consort the Duke of Cumberland, Lord Warwick solemnly de. cares that he returned privately from the continent to offer her marriage, but seeing how greatly she was attached to the Duze of Cumberland, he win-nessed her union with his Royal dighness, March

WARWICK, WARWICK, ROBT WILMOT.

The following certificates were written and eneath each other upon the same sheet of paper, apparently a blank leaf out of a book:—

1 solemnly certify that 1 married George Prince of

wales to Hannah, his first Royal Consort, in the year 1759, and that such royal personage departed this life December the 1st, 17-4, leaving issue two sons and one daughter lawfully born in wedlock.

J. Wilmor.

I solemnly certify that Henry Frederick, Duke of Combergand, was married to Olive Wilmor.

Cumber and, was married to Olive Wilmot. March the 4th, 1767, in London, at Lord A char's house, Grosvr. quare.

Olive, the daughter of Henry Frederick Duke of Cumberland, and Olive his wife, was born April the 3d, 1772, and is living.

Lord Chatham confirms the above birth.

The above certificates are written in this book for the securest mode of preserving the record of the same at Warwick Castle.

Then to owed certificates of the baptism of Olive, Then for owed certificates of the baptism of Olive, some of which were as follows:—

WARWICK, April 3, 1772

I hereby certify that the injunt daughter of the Duke of Cumberland and Olive, his lawin Duchess, was privately baptized by myself at my mother, Mrs. Saran Wilmot's residence, in the Parish of St. Mary's, Warwick, three hours after the said infant's

barth, by the name of Oave. J. WILMOT, Clerk. Witness ROBERT WILMOT. We hereby ceruly that O ive. the Dake of Cum berland's inlant, was rebaptized, in order that she might pass as the child of my brother Robert Wil-mot, and that such child of the Duke of Cumper-

and was entered in the register of St. Nicholas, at Warwick, as Olive Wilmot only.

J. Wilmot. ROBERT WILMOT These certificates never to be acted upon during his Majesty George the Third's reign. We solemnly certify in this prayer-book that Olive, the lawful daughter of Henry Frederick, Duke of Cumberland, and Olive, his wife, bears a large mole on the right side, and another crimson mark upon the bacs, near the neck, and that such could was paptized as Olive Wilmot, at St. Nicholas Church, Warwics, by command of the King (George the flord), to save her royal ather from the penalty

WARWICK, May 3, 1773 In the face of Almighty God, we the undersigned. so emply certify that his Majesty gave his royal command that Olive, the legitimate daughter of lienry Frederick, Duke of Cumberland, by Olive his first wife, should be rebablized as the supposed child of Robert Wilmot, of Warwick, to save his royal ather, who had committed an act or bigamy by marrying Annie Horion.

Another certificate was as follows:- May 1, 17-We declare the birth of Ohve, the mant of the Duke of Cumberland by Olive, his Duchess, to be legitimate who is condemned to privacy by the act of bigamy, etc., committed by her royal father. WARWICK. J. WILMOT,
There are others to the same effect. Some of th

rufficates related to the atteged marriage of George it with Hannah Lightfoot; some of these were as I hereby certify that George, Prince of Wales married Hannah Whee er, acias Lightfoot, April 17 1759; but from fi ding the latter to be her right

name I solemnized the union of the said partie a second time. But the 27th, 1759, as the certificate affixed to this parer wil confirm.

Witness (Forn. J. Wilmor Another paper, in which some peculiarities of spelling were nombed out by the Attorne)-General, was as tollows.

Was as iollows:-Not to be acted upon With other sacred papers to Lora Warwick's care for Olive, my grand-daughter, when I am no unui the King's demise.

My dear Olive:—As the undoubted heir of Augus My dear Olive:—As the undoubted heir of Augustus, King of Poland, your rights will find aid of the sovereigns that you are allied to by blood, should the family of your father act unjustry, but may the great Deposer of all things direct otherwise. The Princess of Poland, your grandmother, I made my lawfu, wile, and I do so eating at est that you are the last of that illustrous blood. May the Almighty guide you to all your distinctions of birth. Mine has tean a life of trial, but not or cringe! ande you to all trial, but not or crime!

The following was the last of papers alleged to b in Dr. Wilmot's writing:-(Paper 12.)

If this pacquet mests your eye, let not ambition is stroy the honor and integrity of your nature. He member test others will be dependent on your conduct. Re injured children, perhaps of the good and excellent consort of your King. I mean the fruit of his Majesiy's first marriage—who may have been consigned to obtain his poursel; but I hope that is not exactly the case; but as I was innocently instraconsigned to 00 ivion the yoursell; but hope that is not exactly the case; but as I was innocently instamental to their being, by solemnzing the ill-destined union of power and innocence it is but an act of concentious duy to leave to your care the certificates that will be riend them hereafter! The English patien will receive my last legacy as a prior of the content and when corruption has descined my affection, and when corruption has de-tine land and famine and its attendant in the land and famore and its attendant miseries create dividenment on I solemnia command you to make known to the larinament the first in vital marriage of the king, as when you are in possession of the laper Lord warwick has been sacredly and affectionately by myseli intrusted with—their constitutional import will save the country! should the necessity exist for their operation consultable and parriotic men, and they will instruct you. May lieaven bless their and your efforts in eyery sense of the subject, and so shall my rejoiced spirit, with approving leve (if so permitted), itsel an exaltation inseparable from the prosperity of England.

The Court rose after the reading of these documents, and the trial was adjourned until next Wed-

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

Heavy Rains-More Presbyterian Cler-gymen Defining their Positions.

SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH] BALTIMORE, June 18 .- In consequence of the incessant heavy showers all day yesterday, several streets in the lower part of the city are flooded, and the cellars are filled with water. Jones' Falls and other streams are much

The steamer Cuba has arrived from Havana, with a full cargo, freight and passengers.

Two other Presbyterian ministers have de fined their positions, a la Bullock, this week, including Dr. Backus, of the First Presbyterian Church, who opposes seceders and is thoroughly loyal, but most of his congregation are secessionists.

FATAL CHOLERA CASE IN BALTIMORE

The Disease Contracted in New York. BALTIMORE, June 18 .- A fatal case of cholera occurred here yesterday atternoon. The victim was a gentleman who arrived by Saturday night's train. He died about 4 o'clock in the atternoon, at one of our infirmaries. The disease was no doubt contracted in New York.

Petroleum and Venango County Banks. HARRISBURG. June 18 .- It is necessary to state, for the protection of holders of the Petroleum and Venango County Banks, that sufficient securities remain in the hands of the Auditor-General to redeem every dollar of the circulating medium of those notes. The suits pending in reference to the removal of bonds from the Auditor-General's office will only affect depositors in those institutions. Several of the parties implicated in the alleged frauds in this connection were arrested in Venango county,

Fire in New Orleans-Heavy Loss. NEW ORLEANS, June 17 .- The steamers Huntscille, Slevedore, and Mariposa have sailed for

but admitted to bail by an Alderman in that

region in a very small amount,

New York. Barrett & Lood's extensive liquor warehouse, No. 8 Gravier street, was burned this evening. The loss is heavy, but the amount has not been ascertamed.

Railroad Accident.

Worcesrer, Mass., June 18 .- The express freight train from Norwich this morning ran into a freight car at Auburn, which had been blown by the wind from a turnout on to the main track. The engine and nine cars were thrown off the track, and the engineer had his

leg broken. Anniversary of the Battle of Bunker Hill. Boston, June 18 .- The anniversary of the battle of Bunker Hill occuring yesterday (Sunday), it is being observed to-day in Massachusetts as a legal holiday. The Custom House, banks, and many of the stores in this city are closed, and the church bells are ordered to be rung morning, noon, and night.

Storm at Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 18 .- The barge Arabian, of Port Burwell, Canada, was wrecked on the piles here last night. Captain Haskin, mate McDermoit and wife, and two sailors were lost, The schooner Alice Grover, of Toronto, was totally wrecked here last night,

The European Squadron.

HALIFAX, June 18 -The United States gunposts Augusta and Ashuelot, and monitor Miantonomah, sailed from St. Johns, N. B., on the 15th inst., for Queenstown. The Ashuelot, when off the Narrows, ran into and sank the tug Selina,

Mail Robbery.

NEWARK, N. J., June 18 .- Foster M. Dunn, clerk in the Post Office in this city, was arrested on Saturday on a charge of robbing the matis. and has confessed his guilt. Money and letters were found on his person.

Ship News.

NEW YORK, June 18 .- Arrived, steamer Ladona, from Galveston.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Court of Quarter Sessions-Judge Pierce. Michael Doyle was charged with committing an assault and battery upon his wrie, Catharine Doyle. Mrs. Doyle stated that Michael treated herself and her children very badly, taking them out of the bed at night, and beating all of them because the boys wouldn't pay their board. The jury returned a

werdier of guilty.

John Kivey was charged with committing an assaut and battery upon Officer William Fulton. The prisoner was in the dock, but the prosecutor and not appear; consequently the District Attorney requested the jury to render a verdier of not guilty. Verdiet accordingly, not guilty.

william Wamsiey was charged with committing an assault and battery upon a white woman, whose name was unknown to the Grand Jury; and in the second count with an assault and battery with meent to kill; and thirdly, with committing a rape Officer Campbell discovered the man in the act of

Officer Campbell discovered the man in the act of committing the rape, the woman being perfectly insensible. The jury rendered a verdict of guilty. Robert Piering was convicted or a charge of the larceny of 25 yards of carpet, valued at \$31.25, the property of Ju la clark. The carpet was stolen from the house of prosecutrix and taken to Sixth and Lombard streets. I homas Clark was convicted of a charge of the lar

ceny of a set of harness valued at \$25, the property of damilton Farrel. The detendant was arrested with the harness in his possession.

John Hollwood was acquitted of a charge of the larceny of tobacco and shoostrings, valued at \$30 cents, the property of John Frederick.

Joseph He ers was charged with the larceny of a Dutch and other oven matterns, where at \$4.50, the Dutch and other oven pat'erns, valued at \$4.50, the property of Chase, Sharp, & Thompson. He was an apprentice in the foundry of said firm There were some patterns and other articles misse

There were some patterns and other articles missed from the foundry. They were taken from a part of the foundry near his working class, and so d at a shop. They were traced to this shop, when is was found that defendant had brought them there the defense was that he bought them from another person for 25 cents, but this statement was not established. The jury rendered a verdict or guifty, and recommended desendant to the mercy of the Court.

Court.

carsh Quinn was charged with malicious mischief
in breaking eight panes of glass, valued at \$2, the
property of James Carr. Guilty.

Thompson Johnson was acquitted of acharge of
the larceny of a trunk of clothes, the property of
John Glass, a seaman. Johnson has been in
prison since the 25th of Marca, and Glass had gone

Benjamin Dickerson was acquitted of a charge of assanit and battery, the prosecutor not abaca-ing.

Mary Duffel was charged with the larceny of \$20,
the property of Mary Bennett.

The prosecutor was on board the steamer Swas.
She said she thought she dropped some money, and
seeing some notes in the hands of defendart, said it was her money. There was no other person pres Verdict guilty.

THE VANITY OF RICHES,—The Paris correspondent of the London Globe records as worthy of notice the death of the last descendant of the Nabob Dupleix, the celebrated Governor of Pondicherry. The coat of arms granted him by Louis XI, for the diplomatic triumph gained by him over the English in India, the correspondent says, glittered for the last time over the cortal of Saint Phillippe du Roule, as the modest coffin which contained the last of the Dupleix was borne out to the cemeters. Of the great stege of Pondicherry, of the giory and magnificence of Dupleix, of his riches and his disgrace, of his humilation, of his poverty and miscasable of his humiliation, of his poverty and misecable death, nothing is remembered now. Even the fets which he had instituted at Perna, his native place, to celebrate the raising of the siege of Pondicherry, has long been discontinued for want of the funds which he bad intended to be annually devoted to the dowry of one of the village maidens. He died in the most abject poverty, after having at his command whole multitudes of men and millions of rupees; and the faithless agent charged by him with the settlement of the perpetual fund for the good work of which he had been dreaming for years beneath the bot, scorching sun of India, and amid the strife and blood-hed with which he was surrounded, never having sunk the money, the celebration of the one great souven'r of his life, that too has passed away. and his very name is now no more. When the Ministere des Finances was entered by the mob in 1830, the last appeal of Dupleix, imploring a settlement of his claim of thirteen millions settlement of his claim of thirteen millions against the Government, was thrown out among other papers scattered to the winds. It fell into the hands of the Professor of Philosophy at the College Louis le Grand, who had it framed and glazed, and hung up in his class-room, where it afterwards served as an illustration to many and meny a lesson or vanity of riches, and the varied conformation of the wings they make to themselves when they flee away.

WIDTH OF THE STREETS OF LONDON. -There are in the city of London four hundred and forty streets, and in only seventy of them is there room for more than two lines of vehicles to pass at a time for the entire length. In one hundred and eleven streets one line of vehicles only can pass; one nondred and one has no exit, and are not thoroughfaires

THE BRITISH POOR,-The amount expended for the relief of the poor in 655 unions and parishes of England and Wales, during the half year ending Michaelmas, 1865, was £2,116,-216, being an increase of £12.261 as compared with 1864. The population of those unions and parishes was 12,886,104, according to the census of 1861.

"BISMARQUER." - M. Dismark's name (says the Paris correspondent of the London Times) is likely to take its place in the slang French vocabulary. It appears that when a person is suspected of foul play at cards or billiards he is said to "bismarquer," as equivalent to "tricher," and the insinuation is resented as an insult.

NEWSPAPERS PROHIBITED IN PRUSSIA. - Among the newspapers whose circulatian is forbidden in Prussia are the Press and the Press, of Vienna, the Reform, of Hamburg, the North German Gazette, of Hanover, the Bund, of Berne, the Staats Zeilung, of New York, the Hermann, of London, and the Kolokol, of Geneva.

A Duel .- A fatal duel was recently fought in the environs of Paris by two officers of the garrison. One of them was killed on the spot; the other had his breast pierced, it is believed, mortally. The doctor's horse, as he was leaving the field, took tright, threw him against a tree, and killed him on the spot.

THE VALENTINE BUSINESS IN ENGLAND .- The number of the missives called valentines increased in England last year to 542,000, against 94,000 in 1864, and nearly one-tourth of whole number posted in London were in the western district. THE ART COLLECTIONS AT DRESDEN REMOVED .-

The magnificent collections of paintings, chna, ancient vases, cameos, and other works of art at Dresden, have been removed from the mu-scums to the fortress of the city for greater BHOOTAN .- The whole cost of the Bhootan war in India, up to February last, is computed at two

hundred and eighty thousand pounds sterling. A famine is said to have broken out in the inte rior of Bhootan, and the lower orders are the sufferers. A CIRCUS OWNER PERTURBED .- The Rhenish Gazette states that M. Renz, the manager of a circue, has been summoned to deliver up his

horses for the use of the army. He has sent a

remonstrance to Berlin by telegraph. -A letter from Rome speaks of the works in Miss Hosmer's studio as follows:—"Benton and Beatrice Cenci, in plaster; a pair of busts in martle, Hero and Daphne; the young Augustus, for sale, price 75 scudi (about 75 doltars); the design of a fountain for a lady (Marian Alford, of England) now nearly finished; a Siren play-ing to three listening figures riding on dolphins, price 600 guiness; a Faun and Satyr in marble; and a pretty little Puck, a child with a tortoise in one hand, a lizard in the other, seated on a toad-stool, two or three other toad-stools grow-ing round; also a lovely medailion of Night and Morning to be executed in bronze-Morning with a torch and roses, Evening with poppies in

her hand, morning and evening stars, a lark and bat, make up the composition." -An English visitor was struck on entering Mr. Powers' studio, at Florence, by the well-known bust of Andrew Jackson. "Who is this. known bust of Andrew Jackson. pray? An American?" "Yes; General Jack-son." "Oh, indeed!" turning with beatific delight to Mrs. John Bull. "My dear, this is that brave Stonewall Jackson of whom you have heard so much."

-At a recent drawing-room at St. James Palace, the Princess of Wales were a train of pink velvet, richly trimmed with Brussels Ince: pink tulle petticoat over pink silk; flounces of Brussels lace. Head dress-tiara of diamonds, feathers, and veil: ornaments-pearls and diamonds, the Victoria and Albert Order, and the Order of Catharine of Russia. -J. E. Bryant, editor of the Loyal Georgian,

the Freedmen's organ, has been arrested by the civil authorities at Augusta, Ga., for attempting to defraud negroes out of money borrowed of them when he (Bryant) was an officer of the Government. He was released, a colored man becoming his surety.

-A correspondent from Springfield, Tenn. says that the destruction of timber, fencing, and crops in Maury county, Tenn., by the tornado of the 5th instant, will reach from ten to fifteen thousand dollars. Some of the hailstones weighed five or six ounces. No lives were lost, and only two persons seriously injured.

—General H. Davis, known to the country during the war as commander of the 12th Illi-nois Cavalry, of the First Brigade of the First Division of the Army of the Potomac, and of a brigade under General Davidson, in the Army of the Gulf, has become one of the editors of the Chicago Post.

-Rev. George Cummings, formerly rector of St. James' Church, Bichmond, whence he re-moved to Baltimore, but latterly of Chicago, has been elected Bishop of the Episcopal Diocese of

—Daniel P. Peters, a hotel proprietor, has been fined \$1400 by a jury of the United States Court at Chicago, for failing to fix revenue stamps to receipts of money.

—Irascible old gent,—"Waiter! this plate is quite cold!" Waiter—"Yes, sir; but the chop is 'ot sir, which I think you'll find it'll warm up the plate nicely, sir !"-Punch.

-Trenton has subscribed \$30,000 for a race